WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 2.---NO. 33. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 85.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty, do. do. do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.
NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to HALL & ARMSTRONG.
[30-tf]

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

WHARFAGE.
NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.
J. I. BRYAN.
April 10, 1846. 30-tf.

SUGAR.
10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
2 do New Orleans do (superior,)
10 bbls do do clarified sugar,
6 do Muscovado chrystalized do
5 do New Orleans do
Just received and for sale by
A10] BARRY & BRYANT.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.
B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money* they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutt.
Wilmington, April 17 1846. 31-12m

THE subscriber offers the following goods in store, and daily expected by the Alaric, on consignment, for cash or approved city paper:

50 bags Rio Coffee;	10 bbls N O Sugar;
20 boxes Cheese;	5 firkins Butter;
5 bbls superior Whiskey, "Monongahela;"	
5 " Apple Brandy;	20 bbls Gin;
20 boxes Mould Candles, 6's and 8's;	
2 " S. S. Clarke's superior Tobacco;	
2 " Dickinson's do	do
25 bbls Whiskey;	1 bag Pimento;
3 boxes Young Hyson Tea;	
4 " Souchong do	
5 boxes Ground Pepper.	

A17] JOHN S. RICHARDS.

INSPECTION NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of
NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,
at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.
JOHN S. JAMES,
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*District of North-Carolina*—District of Cape Fear—*In Admiralty.*—Wm. Murch, for himself and others, *vs.* brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.

Whereas, William Murch, Master of the schooner E. S. Powell, as well for himself as also on behalf of the owners and crew of said schooner, hath exhibited his Libel in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, in the District of North Carolina, stating, alledging and propounding, that a certain brig called the Pinta, was found derelict, on the high seas, and was brought into the port of Wilmington in the District aforesaid, by the said William Murch and the crew of the said schooner E. S. Powell, and praying that reasonable and proper compensation for their said salvage services, together with their expenses in that behalf sustained, should be decreed by the Honorable the Court aforesaid, to be due to said Libellants, and praying further that process in due form of law according to the course of said court in causes of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction might issue against said brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel and furniture, with the cargo laden therein, wheresoever the same may be found, and that the same may be condemned. And whereas, the Judge of the District Court for the District aforesaid, hath ordered and directed, that all persons concerned, be cited and intimated to appear at the court to be held for the District aforesaid, in Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April, 1846, and show cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass as prayed. In obedience to said order and direction, I do hereby peremptorily cite and admonish, all persons whatever, having or pretending to have any right, title, interest or claim, in or to the said brig Pinta, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or the cargo laden on board said brig, libelled against as aforesaid, to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, before the court aforesaid; and also to attend upon every session and sessions to be held there and from thence, until a definitive sentence shall be read and promulgated in the said business inclusively, if any of them shall think it their duty so to do; to hear, abide and perform all and singular such judicial acts as are necessary and by law required to be done and expedited in the premises; and further to do and receive what unto law and justice shall appertain, under the pain of the law and the contempt thereof; the absence and contumacy of them and every of them notwithstanding.

WESLEY JONES,
Marshal of the District of North-Carolina.
by JERE. NICHOLS, D. M.
Wilmington, N. C., April 6th, 1846. 30-4t

SACK SALT—Daily expected per schr Olive, 300 Sacks Salt, for sale by
A24] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military
ACADEMY.
Classical Department:
J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Department:
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session,	$15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session,	20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at $8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George E. Badger,	Gen. Move,
Hon Wm. H. Haywood,	Col. E. Yarbrough,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,	Charles L. Hinton,
Rev. D. Lacy,	L. D. Henry,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	Wm. F. Collins,
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel,	James B. Shepard,
Hon. Richard Hines,	H. W. Husted,
Dr. Baker,	E. P. Guion, Esqr's.

As the above-named, gentleman are well known in the State. I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.
Raleigh, April 17, 1846 31-11t

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS Society will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

The Auxiliary Washington Temperance Society will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
51-12m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.

Mobile, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

Messrs. Sands:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following facts which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years, was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Dicosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Hayland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.
April 17, 31.

OLD NASH BRANDY.
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

From the Boston Statesman.

A DREAM.

Music was made for love, and passion dwells
In the soft breathing of a silver lute,—
And when the harp's high melody is heard
Upon the balmy breeze, 'tis love that flings
Its magic o'er the senses like a cloud.
I never listened to sweet music's strain
But that a charm indefinite stole o'er
Each sense and feeling, and 'tis this which makes
The bond of union 'twixt love's soft power
And music's influence:—I never heard
The harmony of music but I thought
Of love; and oft times when I've gazed upon
Woman in all her beauty—her dark eye
Flashing like diamond of Golconda's mine,
Her ev'ry look and smile betookening
Love, gentle, soothing love, oh! then I've thought
Of music, and harmonious notes
Seemed swelling in her low and ready voice;—
And every gentle motion breathed a spell
Of deep rich melody.
I had a dream—
And then it seemed as if I stood upon
The flower-enamelled sod of blooming Spain.
'Twas sunrise—and from distant mountain tops
Uproll'd the misty vapours, as the sun
Burst brilliantly upon the gazing eye;
A noble river poured its living stream
Thro' the dark valley; and a mossy tower,
Whose hoary battlements shone out like gold,
A bow'r of roses, where the waking birds
Were singing gaily, and a convent pile
Were in my fancy pictured out like light.
And then came music's strain, and I beheld,
Seated beneath an olive's clust'ring shade,
A being far more beautiful than e'er
Did poet's pen, or printer's pencil trace.
I cannot paint her form; why should I try?
'Twere vain and worse than useless, for I should
Mar what was perfect, and but give a sketch
Of form as exquisite as e'er appeared
To dreamer's eyes in shad'wy grace. Love spake
In ev'ry feature, in the hazel eye,
The smiling mouth, and in the clust'ring curls
That fell profusely o'er a row whose white
And pearly colour, like the fleecy cloud,
Lay in its virgin purity—Her cheek
Was stained with rosy blushes, and her smile
Flashed like a sun-beam from her pleasant lips.
A light guitar she touched—the thrilling notes
Were low and lended with the softened look
She cast around her and the soothing strain
Spoke Love in all its dying harmony.
Then higher swelled the notes—and her soft voice
Aided the music with its swelling tones.
I listened 'raptured, as the pleasant strain
Now rose, now sunk; then rising once again
In all the pride of harmony it swell'd,
And like old Memnon's magic statue, played
So sweetly, yet so wildly, that each sense
Was chained and spell-bound with the melody,
And now there rises one loud swell as if
The angel-harps of Heav'n had rung a strain
To soothe the ear of mortal. Then I woke,
And waking, sighed to find myself awake,
And longed for sleep to bind again my frame,
That in my slumber I might see that maid
And hear Love's music from her instrument.

AVENEL.

From the National Intelligencer.

"EMIGRATION FROM N. CAROLINA."

There is now exhibited in the Rotundo of the Capitol, a large picture by a Mr. Beard, of Ohio, designating "Emigration from North Carolina." It is very creditable to the artist, and is so much admired that at all hours of the day crowds are seen about it. It is well drawn and finely colored.—The group of persons and the scenery are exquisitely executed. The emigrant, with his rifle in his hand, with his haggard and care-worn countenance, seems the very picture of sorrow and despair, while he leans his weary limbs against a tree for that support which all other earthly things seem to have denied him. His wife is mounted on the old white horse, with the remains of her bed, and a few household goods that calamity and the constable have spared to her. While she guides with one hand the lines (for there is no bridle) of the horse, she supports with the other *the body*, who is struggling on her bosom to obtain that support which nature will doubtless deny from the wearied mother. She is pictured a most complete companion for the old man. He took her in the commencement of their journey of life "for better or worse." She may never have seen any "better," but surely the "worse," has now arrived. Their very dog shows the calamities and the leanness of his owners by his famished appearance and the savage voracity with which he attacks a bone found on the road. The whole picture would be melancholy but for the bright eyed and modest girl, who trudges by the side of her mother, and the open brow and brave face of the boy, with tattered straw-hat, who seems delighted with the excursion.

The sign-board points, through green and beautiful woods, the way to Ohio, while the opposite finger, broken as it is, tells that they came from North Carolina, whose barren hills, appear in the distance. Excellent as is the execution of this picture, the able pencil of the artist should have a worthier subject. It is a slur upon the State of North Carolina; unjust, undeserved, and untrue. Had such a picture described Maryland or Virginia, it would have been removed immediatly from the Capitol; or, if not, it would have been thrown out. And yet Virginia or Maryland has as much poor land as North Carolina. No one bears with patience to see the nakedness of his country exposed; but like the sons of Noah, prefers to conceal it with the convering of filial fondness—Are there not subjects enough for the painter's pencil, without portraying miseries or misfortunes? And least of all, should he prostitute his 'divine art' to libel as good & as pure a State as any of our Union? Not to go back to her history, when in May, 1775, (more than a year in advance of the nation) she declared her independence, and, with the valor and blood of her Davie, Caswell, and Graham, gave proof of her patriotism: not to go to the last war, when her Forsyth on the field and her Blakeley on the ocean proved their genuine descent; but in this, our day, in the very Capitol, she presents living *pictures* of her worth, her virtue, and her patriotism. Where was he born who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has shed a flood of light upon the councils of the nation, and of whom it may be said as was of Goldsmith, 'he touches nothing which he does not adorn,' (*nil tenget quod non ornavit.*) and whose firmness amid all the panics and pressures, disasters and distresses of his country, in the eloquence of Senator Sevier on Wednesday last was styled "the Cæsar of the Senate?" The Senators from North Carolina themselves, representing, as they do, the two great parties of the country, are fit representatives of a brave and honest State. And even Ohio herself, in the person of her Senator, (who now holds the important post of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations) presents a native North Carolinian. One of the Senators from Mississippi, well known and distinguished in the history of the country, and also many members of the House of Representatives from other States, are natives of North Carolina. The first Senator who ever sat in the councils of the nation from "the lone star of Texas," on Friday last took his seat amid the joy and congratulations of the people, is a native North Carolinian, (General Rusk.) Why, then, libel a land that produces such sons as these? "The tree is well known by its fruit."

But if it pleases the taste of the artist and gratifies some reviler of North Carolina to indulge in such subjects, let him try again, and I will give him a scene, not an offensive subject or a 'fancy sketch,' but the stern reality of truth. Let him turn back history some forty years; fancy from the green hills and verdant vales of of this same old, much abused State, a substantial farmer (not a penniless pioneer) is seen leaving her borders (old *Mecklenburg*, where liberty was declared in 1775,) crossing the broad and beautiful Catawba, with his family for the State of Tennessee. By his side let him paint a brave and intelligent boy, as he has in the present picture, whose active motions and quick eye permits nothing to pass unnoticed or unremembered. Let him then suppose that this same boy is afterwards sent to Congress and there wins such golden opinions that he is made the Speaker of that distinguished body, the House of Representatives; that he afterwards is elected Governor of his adopted State; and that now he is, by the voice of the people, the President of the United States. He will then have the truth for his subject, and

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

UNCLE JOHN'S COURTSHIP.

'Women are deuced queer creatures—I never could understand them,' used to be the constant exclamation of my uncle John, in relation to the fair sex, said Ellen.

'But, really, did the old gentleman never think of marrying?' inquired James.

'Oh yes, he had a sweetheart once, did he never tell you about it?' and Ellen burst into a fit of laughter. 'I can never help laughing when I think of Uncle John's courtship,' continued she. 'I had a dear friend, Kate Dudley, who you have heard me mention. She was a merry roguish creature as Kates always are. We became acquainted at school, and she went home with me to spend a vacation. My cousin Morris, my uncle's namesake had just graduated, at the same time, to spend a few weeks and get into his uncle's good graces. Well, as fate would have it, my uncle John Morris, and my cousin John Morris, both fell in love with my sweet friend. Uncle John's passion was a perfect miracle, for he had always declared that no woman should ever rule him; and as for the sentiment of love, I think he was perfectly innocent of ever cherishing it, but he took a wonderful fancy to Kate. She would talk and laugh with him; and would make him talk and laugh with her; she would walk and ride with him, and admire his favorite horse, and praise his taste in his house and garden, which no one else could praise; and all with an air of such perfect artlessness and good nature, as completely entrapped Uncle John, and he declared, before she had been with us a week, that she was the only woman he ever saw without deceit; he could understand her.

Well, in the meantime, cousin John and Kate were talking real love to each other, and they knew if uncle should suspect it, if would entirely defeat the object of my cousin's visit, which was to induce the old gentleman to give him funds to establish himself in business. Kate was rich in expedients; she proposed to carry on the joke with Uncle John, while her lover was in the meantime, to accomplish his object. Kate acted her part admirably; the old gentleman was in ecstacies and would they have been ready to give away half his property, and bless at least half the woman. He readily settled a handsome sum upon John and, as he delivered it to him 'signed and sealed,' 'Now, my boy,' said Uncle John, 'I wish that you could find as good a girl as Kate Dudley for a wife.'

'I wish so too," replied John meekly.

'Well, there ain't another such a one in the world,' said my uncle, 'and I intend to marry her if she will have me, and I am sure she will, she loves me—I know she does—she knows how to appreciate me.'

Cousin John professed himself much pleased with his uncle's prospects, and wished him a world of happiness with his dear Kate.

'I shall pop the question this very day,' said uncle John, 'and we will have a wedding and you must stay my boy.'

'I believe I must leave town to-day, I'm anxious to get settled in business.'

'But you will come to Kate's wedding?' insisted the old gentleman.

'Yes, certainly,' replied John, with a scarce concealed smile. He soon stole an opportunity to inform Kate of his good fortune, of his uncle's intentions, and to make some arrangements for themselves, and then left us, anxious to appropriate his money as soon as possible.

That evening, my uncle invited Kate to walk with him by moonlight, so you see the old fellow had a spark of romance after all. I was sure to be in my room when they returned, for I never could have encountered them with a sober face. I soon heard Kate ascending the steps with a very sedate step; but as soon as she had entered my room, and closed the door, she burst into an immoderate fit of suppressed laughter.

'Well, Kate,' said I, as soon as we had controlled ourselves a little, 'how did you come off, Kate?'

'Oh! capital!' exclaimed Kate. 'Uncle John commenced by a few coughs and hems, and asked me if I would like to marry. I said yes, if I could find one that I loved. He then asked, if I thought he was too old to marry. Oh no; said I, just a good age. He then said that he had never thought of marrying till recently, and that there was but one woman in the world he would ever wish to marry, and that was Miss Kate Dudley. I replied very amiably, that there was but one man in the world that I would ever wish to marry, and that was Mr. John Morris.—The old fellow is in ecstacies,' continued she, 'and I should really pity him, when denouement comes, if he had any heart; but I am sure it will not kill him; he will bustle about for a while; and then re-adopt his old motto—'Well women are deuced queer creatures: I never could understand them. And now,' said Kate, laughing, 'I must go home and get ready.'

She made uncle John think it was best to go home next day. The day was appointed for the wedding, and Kate bade 'good bye' and in four weeks, the day before Uncle was to have set out to claim his bride, he received a paper announcing the marriage of 'Mr. John Morris and Miss Kate Dudley.'

'How did the old gentleman bear it?' inquired James eagerly.

'Oh, he did first as Kate said he would. He stormed terribly at first—declared that that rascal John Morris, should never have a cent of his money, (forgetting that he had already given him all he desired,) cursed the women, and himself too, and finally settled down into his original habits, only repeating more oftener and with more emphasis, his favorite motto: 'Well; women are dueced queer creatures, I never could understand them!'

'Did he ever forgive them?' inquired James.

'No: he seldom mentions them, and then always designates them as 'rascally John Morris and his wife!'

'*Touch not, Handle not.*'—One of those meddling gentlemen, who are never satisfied until they have put their fingers on every thing they see, was no: long since observed by a friend with his hand 'done up,' to use an every day phrase, in some half dozen handkerchiefs. He accosted him with the usual question:

'What ails your hand?'

'Why,' said he, 'tother day I went into the mill to see e'm saw clapboards, and I saw a thing whirling around so swift, and looked so smooth and slick, that I thought I'd just touch my finger to it and see how it felt, and don't you th[illegible] it took the eend of it right off; they hollered out 'you musn't touch that—it's the circular saw that saws all the clapboards.' But they spoke half a minute too late—the end of my finger was gone, and I never seed it since.

Births and Deaths.—The births in the United States, yearly, are from 400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 25,000 are still-born; more than 90,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 1, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May,
Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May,
Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May,
Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May,

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties, during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

May-Day.—To-day being the first of May, great preparations have been made by the children of the Odd Fellows' School in this town, to celebrate this ancient anniversary, and crown their "Queen of May" in a beautiful Cedar Grove near Paradise. Although the celebration has been gotten up by the Odd Fellows' School, we understand that an invitation is extended to the children and parents of the other Schools in town.

Monsieur P. Rate requests us to say, that he will not open his series of lessons in the French Language until Monday next, May 4th.

Presentment.—The Grand Jury at the close of its session on last Saturday, presented a bill against Thomas Broughton, for the murder of *DeSilva*, mentioned in our last paper. Broughton was immediately apprehended and committed to Jail, to await his trial before our next Superior Court. We understand that some articles found in Broughton's possession were identified to be the property of *DeSilva*—the deceased.

New Hanover Superior Court.—Last week the Spring term of the Superior Court for this county was held in this town—his Honor Judge Dick, presided. The only case which created any public interest, was the trial of John Martin (a free Mulatto) and Menus Stow, (a Slave,) for the murder of Edward Kinsley, in December last. This case occupied the attention of the Court from Thursday morning till Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The Jury, after retiring for about half an hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty," whereupon the prisoners were set at liberty.

Counselors for the Prisoners.—Messrs. D. Reid, W. A. Wright and D. B. Baker.

For the State.—Hon. Judge Strange, assisted by T. Burr, jr.

Virginia Election.—The election for members to the next Legislature of Virginia, took place on the 28th ult. The returns have not yet all reached us., but we are confident there has been a great falling off in our party, owing to the multiplicity of Republican candidates in some counties. But we feel well satisfied from the returns already received, that the State is safe. By our next we will probably be able to give the result more definite.

"Look to the Legislature."

The Raleigh Register of the 24th ultimo, makes a strong appeal to his party, under the above caption. He tells the Whigs in the commencement, that "It is a matter of paramount importance, that they should have a majority in the next Legislature," that the Locofoco Legislature of '42 most shamfully *Gerrymandered* the State, and that they (the Federalists,) are now "reduced to a mere *Corporal's Guard of three*" Representatives in Congress; that "with the most active exertions" on their part, they could not "be successful in electing more than five from the staunch and thorough Whig State of North Carolina."

Now we had come to the conclusion that the Register and its kindred prints were tired of their abuse of the Democratic Legislature of '42. We had thought the thorough whipping we gave them last August, would have sealed their lips forever from persisting in the stale charge of the State's having been *Gerrymandered* by the Democratic Legislature of 1842. The Federal party must be hard run when it has to resort to charges so notoriously false. In one of their strongest districts, where they had a majority of upwards of 900 votes, we elected Mr. Biggs over the strongest and best man they could possibly place before the people. How can the *Register*, with any sort of conscience, raise its voice, at this day, against the Legislature of '42, when it knows full well that the Democratic party had a plurality of the votes of the State at the last Congressional election? Can it be possible that the Federalists are already *scared?* We think we plainly see an uneasiness in the camp, therefore it becomes the Register to arouse his party at all hazards, and rescue the State from the Democracy, if possible.

But we tell the Register in very plain language, that all his abuse of our party will avail him nothing. The good old State of North Carolina is now, and will be Democratic next August. The people have long since become disgusted with Whiggery, and they will rally in a solid phalanx next August, and return a majority of Democratic Representatives to the Legislature, so sure as the day comes for the election, and your "gifted and patriotic *Mangum*" will have the unbounded pleasure of retiring to his quiet home. The Democracy seeks no "compromising with" its "opponents—no log-rolling—no swapping of candidates," but will "strike for our country and our country's cause, and in August next," the Democratic "banner will wave victoriously—having inscribed on its glorious folds, a *Democratic Senate*, a Democratic House of Commons, and we doubt but very little, a DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR to head the caption.

If we are beaten in the Governor's election, it will not be for the want of numbers, but it will be owing to the fact, that there are two Democratic candidates in the field. This evil, we have strong hopes will be honorably compromised. We can very well compromise with our friends, but with our opponents we have no compromises to make.

The Deed Sealed.

On Thursday, April 23, 1846, was terminated the great question of the 29th Congress. On that day all differences of opinion on the Oregon notice were brought to a close, by a decisive majority of the two Houses, upon the report of the Committee of conference, which had been appointed by the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Washington Union very justly remarks: "The capital measure of this session of Congress—the measure which has fixed upon the deliberations of Congress the attention of all Europe—the measure which is destined hereafter to form an epoch in the history of the foreign policy of the United States—this great measure of wisdom, of firmness, and of patriotism, has finished at last its chequered career of legislative trials and vicissitudes, and, sustained in both houses of Congress by majorities almost unprecedented, it now takes its place on the statute-book as the law of the land. And, all things considered, our statute-book has few brighter pages. In the whole history of our national legislation, few acts have been done in a higher and worthier spirit, or have ever challenged more powerfully for our government and our country the respect of the world. With one accord we have met a great crisis nobly.

"The immense unanimity of both houses of Congress upon this great question, after the most ample and exhaustive discussion, stands as a witness of the energy and singleness of will, which can on great occasions, inspire free governments. The grand purpose which this measure has in view—the peaceful rescue of a remote realm from foreign domination—demonstrates that the "civilization of popular power" can, to promote the best interests of humanity, evoke from amid all the tumults of the freest discussion, a policy as far sighted and far-reaching as was ever matured in the gloomy chambers of despotism, to plague mankind. Behold in this measure, the eye of the *people* looking with watchful regard, not alone to our present character and duty, but to the highest interests of the distant and the future! Behold in this measure the constitution of our country going forth to plant its standard on the shores of the Peaceful Sea!

"It will be held hereafter an enduring honor to any administration to have *originated and put into action* the policy in relation to Oregon and towards Great Britain which this resolution of notice imbodies. It will be glory enough for any statesman to bring that policy to a pacific and successful close. The statesman who, in the course of events, has been summoned to meet this crisis, and who in answer to that summons planted himself calmly, and firmly, and alone, right in the path, and full before the face of the advancing domination of England, finds already rallied up to his high position, in this vote of Congress, the responsive minds and hearts of a free people. It is democracy, in serene and substantial manifestation, speaking out its great 'well done' to its faithful servant."

We give below the vote of the Senate and also of the House of Representatives, upon the final passage of the following:

REPORT:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, entitled "Joint resolution of notice to Great Britain to annul and abrogate the convention between Great Britain and the United States, of the 6th of August, 1827, relative to the country on the north west coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains," report:

That the first section of the amendment of the Senate to the original resolution of the House be so amended as to be in form a preamble to the second section of the said amendment.

And that the Senate and House of Representatives respectfully recede from their disagreements to amendment, and amendment to the amendment, of the original resolution of the House, and mutually agree to substitute therefor the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Whereas, by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oergon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same be, "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled; and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more ernestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to said territory—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same.

C. J. Ingersoll, Robert Dale Owen, Henry W. Hillard, } Committee on the part of the House.

Jn. Macpherson Berrien, Tho. Corwin, Will. H. Haywood, jr. } Committee on the part of the Senate.

SENATE VOTE.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—42.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jenness, Semple, and Westcott—10.

HOUSE VOTE.

Yeas—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, Burt, William W. Cambell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Clarke, Coke, Collamer, Collin, Constable, Cranston, Crozier, Cullum, Daniel Dargan, Garrett Davis, Jefferson Davis, Delano, Dillingham, Dixon, Dobbin, Dockery, Dunlap, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Gentry, Giles, Goodyear, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Haralson, Harper, Herrick, Hillard, E. B. Holmes, I. E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, E. W. Hubard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, W. Hunt, Hunter, Chas. J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Daniel P. King, Thomas Butler King, Lawrence, Leake, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, McConnell, McCrate, James McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvaine, McKay, Marsh, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Miller, Morse, Moseley, Owen, Payne, Pendleton, Phelps, Pollock, Price, Ritter, Roberts, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Sawtelle, Schenck, Seamen, Seddon, Severance, Simpson, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Tilden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, White, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodward, Wright, Yancy, Yell, and Yost—141.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, William G. Brown, Cathcart, Chipman, Cobb, Cummins, Cunningham, De Mott, Douglass, Farran, Ficklin, Fries, Gordon, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, George S. Houston, James B. Hunt, Jas. H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Kennedy, Preston King, Leib, McClelland, McClernand, Maclay, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Parish, Perrill, Pettit, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Sawyer, Scammon, Leonard H. Sims, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Starkweather, St. John, Thurman, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Wheaton, and Wick—45.

MR. INGERSOLL AND MR. WEBSTER; Great Excitement in the House.

Mr. Ingersoll gave notice in the Union of the 24th ult., that he would "take the first opportunity to comply with Mr. Webster's request, in the Senate, to make known the particulars and proofs of Mr. Webster's alleged delinquency," and on Monday last Mr. I. asked for a suspension of the rules of the House of Representatives, to enable him to make a personal explanation. The rules having been suspended,

Mr. Ingersoll (says the correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper) rose to his explanation. He had made *three* charges against Mr. Webster, of which the following are the heads:

1st. That Mr. Webster had made an unlawful use of the Secret Service Fund.

2d. Misapplying part of that fund to the corruption of the party press.

3d. Leaving the Department of State a defaulter to the above named fund.

With reference to these charges, he said he (Mr. I.) had had access to the Department of State as a member, for some years, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but probably no more than other members of the House were entitled to. That he had gone there, when assailed by Mr. Webster, to search for evidence to sustain his former charges, in the course of which he found evidence of the charge he had made—the first item he found being one for $1000 in the McLeod case. Up to April, 1841, he said the custom had been to place the Secret Service Fund in the hands of the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State, on whom orders were given for the payment of the necessary amounts. In April, 1841, shortly after the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster had pursued a different course, and had required the disbursing Clerk to give him money—that in the course of the nine months he had drawn from the agent $12,000, and early in 1842, an additional sum of $3,000, making a total of $15,000—that the only vouchers of the expenditure of any portion of this sum up to the 19th of July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, were $4,460, of which $1000 was paid to J. J. Crittenden for travelling expenses, &c., in the McLeod case, $2,000 to F. O. J. Smith, and $1,000 to Alex'r Powell for expenses on the northern and north eastern boundary, with other items making up the amount stated. On the 23d June, 1842, there was an item of $5000 returned into the hands of the Disbursing Clerk; and in 1843 additional vouchers for $2000, leaving unaccounted for $2,290, exclusive of an item of $1409 made public as a charge for maps and travelling expenses.

With reference to the second charge he had made, he referred to the contents of a letter from F. O. J. Smith, marked "private," on file in the Department, congratulating Mr. Webster on the new mode he had adopted for settling the N. E. boundary, and making some mention of modes he had adopted to direct public opinion aright, and claiming compensation therefor.

With reference to the third charge, he said Mr. Webster left the Department a defaulter, and that the Secret Service fund account was not settled by Mr. W. until the 1st February, 1845, when vouchers were produced from F. O. J. Smith, for $500 additional, and from George Smith, who was since dead, for $500, who, however, denied previous to his death that he had received more than $150, but admitting these two vouchers as good it still left $1200 due to the fund.

He also stated that there were letters on file in the Department from Mr. Tyler, calling on Mr. Webster to settle this account.

Mr. Ashman of Mass., rose and asked that he might be allowed to reply to Mr. Ingersoll. There were objections and confusion.

Mr. Pendleton moved a suspension of the rules which was agreed to—ayes 135, noes 22.

Mr. Ashman rose, when

Mr. Hunter asked him to let him (Mr. H.) put a single question to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, which was, did he [or any information from Mr. Buchanan on this subject?

Mr. Ingersoll said, none.

Mr. Bagby (Mr. Ashman still yielding) asked did he correctly understand Mr. I. to disclaim attributing any fault to President Tyler in this matter?

Mr. Ingersoll said he understood correctly.

Mr. Ashman then proceeded to reply to Mr. Ingersoll, and told him he was the last man that ought to come here with a charge of peculation with the records of Congress staring him in the face, seeing that he had been an officer of the Government, and dismissed therefrom by Gen. Jackson for peculation and appropriating the people's money.

Here questions of order arose.

Mr. Ashman finally went on to particularize some of Mr. I.'s iniquities—for all of which we have not room. He also said he was fully aware of the insiduous efforts made to induce Mr. Tyler to take ground against Mr Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll here interrupted—"By me!—insiduous efforts by me?"

Mr. Ashman—"Yes, by you."

Mr. Ingersoll, (greatly excited)—"It is false—it is a lie—the lie of a coward."

The Speaker all the time rapping his hammer.

Mr. Ashman—The aged gentlemen—

Mr. Ingersoll—"Not so aged."

Mr. Ashman—The aged gentleman may take this course to provoke me to a personal encounter, but he came from a section of country where they did not tolerate duels—(some hisses.)

To make a brief statement of the rest of this day's exciting and disgraceful proceedings,

The House ordered a committee of inquiry, on motion of Mr. Schenck, to consist of five members, "to inquire whether the seal of secrecy (which the President had refused to break) had not been violated by a member, and if such member did not deserve punishment by the House."

On motion of Mr. Petit, a committee was ordered to be raised with power to send for persons and papers with a view to the impeachment of Daniel Webster.

FOREIGN.

We had only time in our last week's paper to announce the fact that the Caledonia had arrived at Boston, in 15½ days from Liverpool, bringing 16 days later news. Below we present a few extracts from the European journals, which have a bearing upon the relations of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

It is stated that the order for 6,000 soldiers to India, would be rescinded. There is a *rumor* current that an additional number will be sent to Canada.

An able and interesting article on the subject of free trade between the United States and England, appears in the London Morning Chronicle, of the 3d April.

It seems that trade is not very vigorous, partly owing to the late railroad speculation and partly to the suspense in which the public mind is kept by the uncertainty that hangs over the tariff legislation. The House of Commons have passed Sir Robert Peel's bill to a second reading, but it is spoken of as doubtful whether it can pass the House of Lords. In case it does not pass, the question will go to the country in the form of a general election.—The second reading was carried in the Commons, by a majority of eighty-eight, which is nine votes less than the bill received when first introduced.

Oregon.—We make the following extract from the London Daily News of the 4th April:

The critical moment has now arrived, when we must make or receive a new proposal.—The minds of our Ministers ought to be made up to an *ultimatum*. Yield the whole of the territory, as claimed by the Americans, we could not. It would be a disgrace, and such an amount of weakness, as would embolden and entitle European powers to contemn us, and to give us solid and inconvenient proofs of that contempt.

We hear now of an offer to be made by G. Britain to accept M. Gallatin's proposal of the 49th deg. to the sea, the line to be continued through the midst of Fuca's straits. If the United States refuses such an offer, which would leave them the best ports on Fuca's straits, we can only say, that they are determined to provoke war and deserve its worst consequences. Nor do we think, that they would or could refuse, if the national interest and desires were consulted on the matter of the Columbia river. Some have proposed to offer the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, to the Americans in return for that of the Columbia. If there be insuperable objections to this, the free navigation of the Columbia might be stipulated, as we before mentioned, for a period of years—say to the end of the century.

Should the American government refuse such an offer, we might presume that it would refuse any offer, and was prepared to bully and to fight. But no party in the United States would be long tolerated in the maintenance and pursuit of such a feeling formidable to deter any, except the perverse and the mad.

The sooner this ultimatum is proffered, and the result known, the better. The present state of Mexican affairs renders our position, with respect to the Government of Washington, more critical. Paredes and Almonte are both pledged to rest Anglo-American dictation. And it is all as well, that, if there is to be a struggle against the of the U. States to bully both European and American governments, that struggle should be a simultaneous and combined one.

The real state of the case is probably, that the American Government is merely seeking to get the best terms; and acting the braggadocio with our not very adroit or spirited Government, in order to do so. Mr. Polk has private, as well as patriotic motives to win the most from us. His re-election to a second term of Presidency, indeed his whole character as a politician, which at present rests on nothing, will be annihilated or made by his success in the present negotiation. No wonder that he strains his efforts and his impudence to the very verge of war. But we doubt his readiness to step beyond.

Great offence has been given to the Morning Chronicle by an article in the Quarterly Review, the writer of which adopts the plan of compromise proposed in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dargan of Alabama, and hopes "that the British ultimatum may be found in it." "Mr. Dargan's scheme," says the Chronicle, "means the 49th parallel, with half the straits of Fuca and the southern third of Vancouver's Island" reserved to Great Britain. With this southern third of the island the Chronicle expresses its discontent by saying that it "is not worth the survey that would be necessary to fix its boundaries."—The Chronicle augurs ill of the coincidence between the American statesman and the British reviewer, complains that the Oregon question is little understood in England, that the public are ready to catch at any second hand opinion and adds:

"Let the reason of the review stand in its true light. *The 49th parallel is all the Americans will let us have.* This either consciously or unconsciously, is his meaning; and the less said about the national honor, in connection therewith, the better. Without criticising, we are satisfied with exposing it; of disincumpering it of its geographical, historical, and international draperies, and of showing it as it really is. Its merit is that it suits America. In this respect, however, the cession of the whole territory would be an evident amendment. The proof that it is nothing more than this is found in the answer to the following question:—What do we get for the difference between our previous offers and the proposed ones; it being granted that the previous ones were not only fair but liberal? Nothing."

Extract from the Paris letter of Wilmer & Smith's Times:—

French Opinion of the Oregon question.—Since my last, little has been said in the press about American affairs, and nothing at all in the legislature. This must not however, be ascribed to any sudden indifference of the public to what is passing in the United States, for the interest felt therein is as great as it ever was. But the truth is, that the intelligence we have received during the past month though of a very important character, has not been very exciting. The voting of a resolution by the House of Representatives to put an end to the Oregon treaty, was clearly foreseen; the delight of the American population at Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measure was expected; and the refusal of Mr. Polk to submit the Oregon question to arbitration did not cause much surprise—There has, consequently, been little for the newspapers to comment upon, and nothing for peers or deputies to talk about.

On the Oregon question, I can only repeat what was stated in previous letters as to the manner in which it is viewed in this country. It may confidently be stated that the majority of the legislature, the press, and the country, feel that Mr. Polk has put himself and his nation in a false position. When I say country, I do not mean a gentlemen in big beards and with dirty pipes, who vapor about politics in *estaments*; nor do I mean the noisey radicals, who make up in swagger what they want in sense. But I call the country the men of sense and intelligence—the men who have something to lose—the men who support all the burdens of the state, who discharge all the duties of citizenship, and who, in point of fact, form the French nation.

The majority of these gentlemen, and the majority of their representatives in parliament, condemn Mr. Polk's proceedings as likely to lead to war, and they abhor war as a great calamity. They do not, indeed, think there will be war, but they feel that it will not be to Mr. Polk and his advisers that the world will be indebted for the maintenance of peace. This feeling may be erroneous, but it certainly exists; and certainly, it is deeply to be deplored that it should exist, for it lowers the United States Government in estimation and prevents it from exercising that influence in European affairs as it ought to do.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta of the 21st ultimo, places us in possession of news from the army in Texas up to the 16th April, which was received in New Orleans by the United States mail steamer Col. Harney, Captain Wood, from the Brassos San Jago.

We learn from a passenger, says the Delta, that General Ampudia arrived at Matamoras, on the 11th ult., with 2000 troops, 1000 Cavalry and an equal number of foot, which increased the Mexican forces to about 5000 men.

Gen. Ampudia, immediately after his arrival, notified Gen. Taylor that if he did not abandon the position he then occupied, he should consider it as equivalent *to a declaration of war.*

On the 12th, Gen. Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. Taylor also raised breast-works on the bend of the river, so as to command the river and the works raised by the Mexicans. So advantageously was Gen. Taylor situated, that it was evident no possible force at the command of the Mexican General could dislodge him; and on the 13th, Gen. Ampudia notified Gen. Taylor that he would not act further until he received definite instructions from his Government.

It is reported that Gen. Taylor, hearing that there were two vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grande from this place, with provisions for the Mexican army, at Matamoras, despatched Lieut. Renshaw, of the U. States brig Lawrence, with the Revenue Cutter St. Anna to cut off all communication with that place.

The army was in good health and in fine spirits, ardently wishing for an opportunity to give the Mexicans a lesson.

By the barque Clermont, Capt. Lermond, we have received Mexican papers to the 2d inst., from the city of Mexico. Although the Clermont sailed from Vera Cruz on the 6th, there is in the papers nothing of local interest, not even a report of the revolution which was to have taken place on the afternoon of the 3d, according to the information brought by the barque Mandarin.

The papers we have perused are filled with warlike clamors of the editors, and they all say that a war could not be long deferred now, as Mr. Slidell has been driven out, and the Mexicans, including the President himself, were all disposed to fight the Americans.—Paredes had given a manifesto, in which he stated, that he will always defend the Republic, and shed the last drop of his blood to preserve a constitutional government in Mexico. The journals that opposed the doctrines of *El Tiempo* seem to be quite delighted with this disclosure.

Deep Ploughing.—I had a field of 14 acres, naturally very poor, (so much so, that the first natural production was a poor growth of sheep sorrel, a certain indication of sterility,) which I intended to put in wheat. The summer was something like the last, excessively dry.—When the time arrived for breaking up this field, it was so hard that a plough with two horses could not be got into the ground.—Four horses were tried without success. A coulter was tried with two horses, but the draft was too great, and four horses enabled the ploughman to break up the field.

The weather continued dry, and when it was time to sow the wheat, the ploughs were put into the field ploughed with the coulter, and it ploughed well. The wheat was sown; no manure was applied. The wheat when harvested was a very tolerable crop—for such poor land, very good—and there were many places from 10 to 20 yards square, covered with luxuriant clover. No seed could have been on the land, and how it came to grow can only be solved by future experiments.

The idea that struck me which I would like to see investigated by some more scientific experimentalists, was, that the plough having reached deep into the clay bottom, (the top soil was decomposed granite, or coarse gravel,) the clay attracted nitre from the atmosphere, and thus caused the growth of clover, which it is believed will only grow on lands cultivated for some time and manured. New land will not produce clover if very rich. R.

Southern Cultivator.

Pendleton Journal.

MR. CALHOUN—THE OREGON.

NO. III.

We may say, then, with perfect candor, the West will reap rich benefit from this commercial change. The prices of her breadstuffs will increase. Her farmers may all grow rich. Her canals will be improved. Railroads may bind with "hooks of steel," the narrowed limits of that vast region, and increasing wealth and prosperity must diffuse the blessings of free trade to a rapidly expanding population. But does any man believe a state caused solely by such an event—local in operation and temporary in character, will last forever? If all these things are to flow from the opening of the English ports merely, shall we not remember that demand, under circumstances like these, must decrease with supply. Mind, there are thousands of stout workmen now in the different poor-houses of England, clamoring for bread. Starving millions are in Ireland ready to work, if they could earn bread by labor. Shall these men never be partially if not wholly supplied?—Feed them, lift them from the depth of degradation and misery in which they are now placed, and when that is done they will go back to their farms and their workshops! Then they will feed themselves. Suppose they all become manufacturers, and we all producers. Realize, if you will, the dream of poetic statesmanship—when all labor will be equalized, all advantages reciprocal; can we forget that others than we will share, too, these vast benefits. Be it remembered, the ports of England are not open to us alone. There is Canada, with her increase of 31,432 barrels of Flour, and 393,451 bushels of Wheat in one year. There are, too, the vast colonial possessions of the English Crown, to share these same equivalents, this "generous manifestation of a peaceful spirit." These alone can supply her, scattered as they are over every section of the civilized globe, embracing within their limits every shade of soil and climate, and offering every variety of agricultural production, which, under the stimulating care of a liberal government, can aspire to the fostering hand of cultivation. Every one sees England's true policy is free trade. Under its wholesome operation we already see American Senators deluded by glittering temptation, vacillating between the temporary and the eternal interests of their constituency, which England's intrigues have brought into collision. Armed at every possible point; making no real concession, but wonderfully skilful in plausible expedients, at the very moment when she does this she is prospectively reaping the benefits of any possible contingency. Should she succeed, she gains a large territory, and an important military and commercial post on the Pacific, and should she fail, it is equally well, for we have fed, fattened, and prepared her people for a contest, in which we may now show she is as willing as prepared to engage.

England, Mr. Editor, will never yield. Her whole history shows it. Her past glories, her present position, forbid it. There is nothing in the whole history of this negotiation which can at all satisfy any enquiring mind that she means even the surrender of 49°. On the contrary, there is the strongest reason, in our judgment, for the opinion that, incensed by what she may deem our insolence, and that feverish grasp for new territory, which is one of the most striking peculiarities of the American people, she will now receive no boundary short of the Columbia. Are the American people, in view of all this, prepared to surrender their lawful domain for such equivocal advantages, such strange and unnatural equivalents? Will the men of the West, forgetting the Mississippi, place themselves in an equal predicament on the banks of the Columbia?

We will now enquire into another feature of Anglo-American policy, and see if that deserves any more favorable consideration than that we have just been considering. Sir Robert Peel stated in Parliament that he regretted that Mr. Pakenham had not communicated to his government the offer of compromise made by the present administration, and men conclude from thence, the crafty Sir Robert would have accepted it. Now at the moment when that offer was made the British Minister was revolving in his mind the declaration of the President concerning British *pretensions.* What more natural than that he should eagerly seize any subsequent admission of British *title.* And this view is strengthened by the remark of the Times, the government organ, in this very connection. He wanted the offer sent home, not as he himself says that there was *any* probability of its acceptance, but as we must conclude, because any movement on our part approaching compromise, after what had been said, would so far appear retreat from former position, and furnish new ground for diplomacy and delay. As long as they could keep possession of that offer, the assertion of exclusive title, which was the immediate consequence of its withdrawal, and which Sir Robert must easily have foreseen, would so long be postponed. Here it was that Mr. Pakenham's error occurred, and in this view of the matter we can readily conceive how the ambassador, fulfilling what was doubtless the letter of his instructions, wholly misinterpreted their true spirit and meaning. Nor do we find any thing in the high terms of commendation which Mr. Peel thought proper to use regarding him, at the very moment when he was thus accused of so gross a diplomatic *faux pas*, at all irreconcilable with the honesty and good faith of the English Government, for although we cherish for that nation sentiments of exalted respect and profound admiration: though we yield to none, in cheerful homage to her great and illustrious names in every department of literature, science and art, we deliberately declare, that in the whole course of her conduct to this country, from the very moment of our birth, throughout the trying scenes of the Re

volution, and ever since, down to the recent negotiations on the North Eastern boundary question, the course of the English government towards America has been marked with a low duplicity, a haughty arrogance, and a shameful disregard of our rights and feelings, unparalleled in history. We would not pen one line in unjust reproach. We scorn to make our papers popular by unworthy appeals to national prejudice. We would not awaken, if we could, one spark of that flame, that years of friendly intercourse, and increasing facilities of communication have gone far to extinguish. Nor do we deem it necessary on this occasion to rake up from their ashes, the dormant embers of not-yet-satisfied contention. But watching, as we have done, her schemes of policy, it is not improper that these should justly become the subject of comment in a matter where full acquaintance with our adversary is essential to success.

Driven from her soil by misrule and persecution, our fathers still clung to her name with more than filial affection. Forgiving and forgetting all, they sought, here in America, to build a new empire to add to her glory. With stout arms and willing hearts, they carved its broad outlines from the wilderness, and added by their bravery and enterprise, to the splendor of her name. We have not forgotten that their heroic devotion was repaid with unkindness and taxation. Even then, it would seem the sagacious statesmen of England, glancing at our midway position, foresaw the now not-distant era, when this nation, the residence of a free and hardy population, should become the carriers of both the older hemispheres, and grasping at each across the intervening waters, make the resources of all climes, as she has already their people, indigeneous with her soil. Alarmed by our stout resistance, unwilling to release her hold, she withdrew the taxes, but reserved the right to tax and "to bind in all cases whatsoever." Their cunning ingenuity has destroyed itself, and the very measure which was intended as an opening for future aggression, became the means of its eternal overthrow. Once we were weak and powerless, and the roar of her lion pealed the death notes of patriotism and virtue along our devastated coasts.—Now we are strong and powerful, and England blusters, or flatters, or intrigues, as occasion may require, but the same heart is in her bosom yet. Her rancorous jealousy and hatred is changed in mode, but not in degree. While the lone exiles, and the beggared population of desolated Ireland are crying to heaven for vengeance upon her crimes from every section of the civilized globe, with matchless insolence, she dares to taunt us with the charge of slavery. Fearful that our rapid increase would endanger her supremacy on the ocean, she seeks through this, and other plausible pretexts, a nearer alliance with France. Where would we now be without the interference of our late Minister to that Court? Foiled there by his sagacity and decision, her next step would stop our progress at the Rio Grande. Here again let the South remember the grand issue was slavery; upon that question did she procure the secret alliance of foreign powers, and that again was the cause of her failure. And can we not trace the same bold policy, in her Anglo-French, Franco-English intrigues in South America, and the late events in the Mexican republic? Possessing unlimited control over the whole financial resources of that unhappy nation, she moulds to her own purposes the administration of public affairs. Singular as it may seem, she, at the same time, plunges Mexico in debt, and furnishes her the means of meeting engagements her own intrigues have created. Private companies, composed chiefly of English subjects, supplied with funds from the public treasury, buy up the mines of silver and gold which enrich her territory, these advance the enormous sums which are required for the constant military operations of that *soi-disant* republic, and receive by way of mortgage, the accruing revenues of the ports. England, by her intrigues, brings about the revolution which hurled Herrera from power, and substituted in his stead the imbecile Paredes. Knowing her settled purpose, to harrass us with border difficulties, and to restrain, by all the means in her power, our farther growth and prosperity, it was not surprising that the immediate occasion of the revolution was the moderated tone of the late President to the government of the United States.

With that sagacious discretion and enlightened foresight, which will hereafter be considered among the principal characteristics of the present administration, Mr. Polk and his cabinet have already directed the greater portion of the troops of the republic to that quarter, where, spite of all the clamors of the penurious, and the folly of the unobserving, we trust they will still be retained. But it is not alone with border wars, domestic dissensions, and petty intrigues that she strives to entangle our footsteps and retard our onward progress. Look over the pages of her reviews and magazines, and the records of her Universities at Cambridge and Oxford, enriched as they are with the choicest contributions of her most gifted sons. Let us be patient and wade through the huge folios of her travellers. Forgetting to us that magnanimous forbearance which, as gentlemen, they practice to each other, how systematically, both, for long have deluged the public presses with sneers and sarcasms upon America. Misrepresenting to the world the theory of our institutions and the manners of our people, they have made us a bye-word and a mockery among nations.

It is in vain that we seek to discover the cause of this deep-rooted and long-abiding hostility in the ordinary differences that occur between independent nations. In these, when the battle is over and the dead are removed or forgotten, treaties are made and friendship restored. The contest between England and America is essentially different in character. In peace or at war, be it on the battle field with the gleaming musket, or in the cabinet with the mightier weapon of peaceful collision, still are we deadly irreconcilable. The greatest embodiment of two adverse principles of government, we are ever in conflict. Every concession to England is a triumph for monarchy. Every step we take is another era in the march of Republicanism. CIVIS.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Weakening the Government.—It has been denied that any course of conduct has been pursued here calculated to enfeeble the arm of our government in regard to the Oregon controversy, and by consequence to strengthen that of the British government. We have pointed those doubting or denying this, more than once, to the abundant evidence to be found in a portion of the press of this country, and we can now direct their attention to newspaper evidence in England. We are there, by some at least threatened, abused, taunted touching our weakness, our want of preparation, of money and means, and our inability to go to war. The views of what they call the "right-thinking" portion of our people, those who favor their pretensions, are admittedly derived from a portion of our press. And who told them of our weakness, our want of money, &c.? Those presses here that have been wont to depict in an especial manner the horrors of war, to magnify British power, to represent the President and a portion of the people as desirous of a war and ready to precipitate the country into it, and to piteously ask day after day, "where is the money to come from to prosecute a war?" Who informed the United Service Gazette, that "the press (of this country) generally exclaim against the pertinacity of the President?" Those here certainly who did so exclaim, and who have been in the habit of condemning his conduct in relation to the pending controversy. If such conduct as this was not calculated to weaken the arm of our own government, and strengthen that of its antagonist, then we know not what could have that effect. The British press thus testifies against a portion of ours, and proves itself true to its own government by pursuing an entirely different course, as it uniformly does whenever that government has a controversy with another. Touching matters or questions of domestic policy, it exercises its freedom, exhibits differences of opinion, and approves or condemns as it sees fit; but as against that of any other country, it stands by the government of its own, exceptions, if any, being to o rare and insignificant to be taken into the account; thus setting an example that might be profita-bly adopted for imitation, by some on this side of the water.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Feelling in England.—The tone of the English press upon the Oregon question, as shown in the papers received by the Romer, has not improved, nor abated any of its arrogance or vituperation. Robbers, thieves and highwaymen are the mild and elegant terms which are daily applied to the American people and their government. In fact, the journals of that country are endeavoring by every species of unfairness and abuse, to render the name and example of the United States odious to the people of England, and to excite in them feelings of enmity against us, so that the English government will find itself sustained by the English people in a war with the United States, if it is found politic or necessary upon any question now contested to proceed to such extreme measures. The active preparations still continue in the British dock yards, and every means are taken by the government to increase the power and efficiency of its army and navy. The duty of our own country, under these circumstances, is to prepare for a contest—to show its true spirit—that it is as well prepared to defend as to assert its rights and that what it does not consider itself justified to concede, it will maintain by force, if driven to that extremity by the pretensions and presumption of the British government. We believe that the sooner our Congress pass the necessary measures for a proper defence of the country, the sooner we shall arrive at a settlement of this difficult question of title; in any event, we shall at least be prepared to meet whatever issue finally flows from it. Every dictate of safety, prudence and sound policy urges upon our National Legislature the necessity of putting the country immediately in a proper state of defence.

Old Psalm Tunes.—There is, to us, more touching pathos, heart thrilling expressions, in some of the old psalm tunes, feelingly displayed, than in the whole batch of modernisms. The strains go home, and the "fountain of the great deep is broken up"—the great deep of unfathomable feeling that lies far, far below the surface of the world hardened heart; and as the unwonted, yet unchecked tear, starts in the eye, the softened spirit yield to their influence, and shaking off the load of earthly care, raising purified and spiritualized, into a clearer atmosphere. Strange inexplicable associations brood over the mind "like the far-off dream of Paradise," mingling their chaste melancholy with musings of a still, subdued, more cheerful character.—How many glad hearts in the olden times have rejoiced in these songs of praise—how many sighed out their complaints in those plaintive notes that steal sadly, yet sweetly on the ear—hearts that, now cold in death, are laid to rest, round that sacred tune, within those walls they had so often swelled with emotion.—*Blackwood.*

Gardening.—There is not in life a more delightful occupation than gardening. To breathe the pure atmosphere of Spring, to prepare the beds and borders for vegetables, plants and flowers; to sow the seed, and set out the various slips and cuttings, arranging every thing with order and taste: to look earnestly for the first leaf and bud and flower; to watch their growth, to enjoy their beauty and fragrance, to show them to one,s friends, to talk about them, to have them admired, and to know that all is the work of your hands or directions—this is an enjoyment scarcely to be equalled, and accessible in the country to all.—Let none then fail to secure it. We always thought it evidence of a good wife, to see her often in the garden, and fond of inspecting and attending to its proper cultivation and management. Depend upon it she is a blessing to her husband and family. We would advise our young friends, who want to marry, and they are, in truth, a goodly number, to avoid those young ladies who seem to have an aversion to the primative, useful and beautiful art of gardening. We never knew a lady or gentleman, who was extremely fond of flowers and shrubbery, who had not a warm heart and generous disposition.—*Miss Guard.*

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on the 16th ult., Capt. William H. Bucklin, to Miss Elizabeth S. Sparrow, daughter of Mr. Smith Sparrow.

DIED,

In this county, on the 6th ult., Mrs. Arabella Corbett, aged 72.

In Ellicottsville, Cumberland county, on the 16th ult., Mr Ducan Munroe, sen., in the 82d year of his age.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,		a	8
Middlings,	7½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	7½
Western, Sides,	7	a	7½
Beeswax,	25	a	27
Butter,	14	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
Corn,	65	a	70
" Meal,	70	a	75
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	6½
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,—Canal,	6 75	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 75
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	1 00	a	1 25
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	8	a	
Western,	7½	a	7¾
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12½
Lumber—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	10 00	a	12 00
wide, do.	6 25	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	5 50
Timber,	4 00	a	6 00
Molasses, W. I.	20	a	23
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 00
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	2 00
Virgin dip,		a	2 50
hard, half price			
Tar,		a	1 20
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 55	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	85	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	50	a	52½
Oil, Sperm,		a	1 00
Pease, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	65		70
Cow,	60	a	65
Pork,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	14 50	a	15 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
Rice,	4 00	a	0 00
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	45	a	50
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 15
Soap,	4	a	5½
Shingles, country,	2 00	a	2 50
contract,		a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	25	a	28
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O.bbl. rough,	15 —	a	
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 —	a	8 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
Tallow,	7	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prem	
" " New York,	1 "	"
" " Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 30 a 33 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $5 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 30 a 33c. Lumber $5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $5.

Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 30.

NAVAL STORES—Since our last Thursday's report, Turpentine has gone down very materially, and although arrivals are small, sales are dull, even at the great reduction that has taken place. The probability is, from the disposition of purchasers, that the article must go still lower. We quote to-day at $2 12½ for old soft, at which sales were made yesterday. We hear of a sale on Tuesday of new dip, at $2 75, the only lot of Virgin that has reached the market this week, of any moment. There has been no arrivals of Tar that we hear of. We hear of no transactions in Spirits of Turpentine or Rosin.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—Continues as last reported, sales dull and market well supplied.

SHINGLES—Have improved. We quote for last sales $2, a $2 50 per m.

BACON—The market continues to be pretty well supplied with this article, but we cannot hear of any material change in prices, and we consequently continue former quotations to which we refer.

CORN—The only receipts of this article since last report has been per Rail Road, market firm.

We refer to our prices current above for state of the market.

P. S.—2 o'clock, P. M.—$2 is all that has been offered to-day for Old Yellow Dip Turpentine. A small lot of *superior* Virgin brought this morning $2 60, but for an ordinary article $2 25 has been offered. The market is still inclined downwards, and it is impossible to give correct quotations.—We, however, quote superior new at $2 50, and Old Yellow at $2 00.

CHARLESTON MARKET—April 25.

Rice—The sales of the week up to Thursday evening amounted to somewhat rising of 1100 bbls at extremes, from $3½ a $4, principally at $3⅝ a $3¾.

Rough Rice—Of 10,000 bushels received, 3500 have been sold at $1 08. Balance gone to the mills.

Corn—The arrivals of the week have been considerable, amounting in all to 21,800 bushels, of which 10,600 New Orleans, in sacks, and 2600 bushels do. in bulk, and 2600 bushels Md., and 600 bushels N. C., in bulk. Sales of the whole have been effected, the former at from 73 a 75 cts, sacks included—the latter at from 73 a 75 cts.

Oats—No arrival. 1400 bushels North Carolina Peas have been stored.

Bacon—With something of a better demand. holders have been able to effect some sales, but without change in prices. We continue to quote Western Shoulders and Sides 5½ a 6½; Hams, 7½ a 8. A lot of South Carolina cured sold at 7½, hog round.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 25.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$3 50	a	4 00
do Newbern, "	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits Turpentine,	55	a	59
Tar,	1 75	a	1 87½
Rice, per cwt.	4 00	a	4 50

Naval Stores—Generally speaks inactive. The stock of Tar is accumulating, and prices have a downward tendency. Spirits Turpentine is nominally the same, though there is scarcely sufficient business to fix a price.

BALTIMORE MARKET—April 25.

Naval Stores—We quote Spirits of Turpentine at 59 a 60c per gallon; Tar is selling at $2 to $2 12½ per bbl; Rosin $1 to $1 50 per bbl. No change in other articles under this head.

Rice—Small sales at $4 25 to $4 75 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

BOSTON MARKET—April 22.

Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine has been sold since our last at 63½c per gal. 6 mos. Sales of small lots of Tar at $2 a $2,25 per bbl, cash and 6 mos; a lot of Pitch $1 per bbl, cash.

Rice—The demand for this article is moderate, but prices are firm. We notice further sales at 4c, cash, and 4½ a 4⅝c, 6 mos, for fair quality.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—April 3

Naval Stores.—The Tar market is firm, dealers purchasing small parcels at 16s 6d for Stockholm, and 18s to 18s 6d for Archangel. Spirits of Turpentine continue on the decline, and the trade only take small parcels for immediate use. Rough is quiet; lately 1700 barrels Wilmington were sold at 9s to 9s 3d per barrel.

Rice—For Carolina Rice there is an excellent demand; large sales have therefore been made of late at 24s to 30s per cwt. Patna is also in request at 17s to 21s. Bengal is not much looked for, so that its value is rather receding.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

April 24—brig Echo, Smith, Havana, to J Hathaway & son.

schr Boston, Nash, New York, to Barry & Bryant.

25—brig Sea Flower, Peckner, New Orleans, via Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.

26—schr Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, to Sanford & Smith.

27—schr Wilmington, (new, of the regular line,) French, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRossett.

schr Wando, Brunyon, Charleston, to G W Davis.

schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

28—brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Helen Maria, Sweetser, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Alford, Moxey, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Lenity, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr H Westcott, Lodge, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

Packet schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, 62 hours, to R W Brown.

schr Sarah Ann, ——, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

schr Albert Vinal, Nichols, Boston, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

April 23—schr Wm Hart, Grandy, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

24—schr Ellen, Edwards, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

25—brig Sabao, Titus, St. Jago, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Shylock, Crooker, Philadelphia, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Albion, Thomas, Swansboro, by G W Davis.

Br schr Thomas Pierson, Roberts, Harbour Island, by G W Davis.

schr American Eagle, Marsden, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

28—schr I O of O F, Dow, Thomaston, Me, by Russell & Gammell.

26—schr Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, by Sandford & Smith.

30—schr Wando, Brunyon, for Charleston by G W Davis.

Br schr Manchester, Bethell, for Harbor Island, by G W Davis.

The brig Champlain, of Portland, Me, Anderson master, cleared at this port on 20th March for Kingston, Ja, with a cargo of lumber, put into Nassau, N P, on the 8th April, in distress. Experienced heavy weather from the 1st to the 4th, lost deck load, chain and anchor, all spare tackle bulworks, and otherwise essentially damaged; leaking badly.

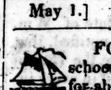
A British brig arrived at Turks Island on 11th March reported having passed a number of floating spars, and also head board with the word "*Juno*" in gilt letters. Brig Juno, Good, left New York on the 27th of February, for Wilmington, and has not since been heard of.

Brig Frances Louisa from Wilmington, arrived at Boston 16th inst. In the gale of 2d, in lat 32 30 lon 78 50 threw over 40 bbls spirits turpentine, and part of deck load of lumber, lost boat, and sprung a leak.

The brig Thomas Cooke, Taylor, from this port on the 18th January for Hull, England, had not arrived there on the 4th of April, and it is supposed that she is lost.

Absecon, N J, 21st April—There is a brig from North Carolina, laden with lumber for the Navy Yard, ashore on the south end of Brigantine beach. She is full of water, her masts have been cut away, and some of her materials saved. She came on shore Sunday evening.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The Packet schooner, H. Westcott, Capt. Lodge, will have dispatch for above port, for freight or passage, having handsome accommodations. Apply on board or to
May 1.] E. J. LUTTERLOH.



FOR NEW YORK—The Packet schooner Olive, Smith, will have dispatch for above port for freight or passage, having handsome accommodations. Apply on board, or to
May 1. E. J. LUTTERLOH.

NORTH SIDE OF CUBA.—Wanted to charter a vessel to take a cargo of Lumber to North side of Cuba. Apply to
May 1] G. W. DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, A. D., 1846.

Catharine A. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
John W. Stanly.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Test,
O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
May 1, 1846 33-3m
Chronicle copy 3 months.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above valuable, of the many latest edition, may be obtained at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DR. J. P. DILLARD,

HAVING associated with him in practice Dr. WM. W. HASSELL, requests all indebted to him to call and settle their accounts by note or otherwise. [May 1, 1846. 33-tf

WANTED TO CHARTER—A vessel to take a cargo of Lumber and Timber to Portsmouth, N. Hampshire. Apply to
May 1] G. W. DAVIS.

WANTED FOR BOSTON—A vessel to take a cargo of barrels to Boston. Apply to
May 1] G. W. DAVIS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Wanted to charter a vessel to carry a cargo of Barrels to New Orleans. Apply to G. W. DAVIS.
May 1]

25 HHDS. Boston Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.
Just received and for sale by
M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Just Received
AT
H. R. Nixon & Co.'s
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.
Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Currant;
Black Currant.

Preserves.
Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;
Canton Ginger;
Strawberries.

Syrups.
Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.

Brandy Preserves.
Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.

—
Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsups do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickled Lobster;
Fresh do
Hollibut, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;
Nutmegs.

Wooden ware, all kinds,
Tin do do
Stone do do
Brooms do
Tobacco do
Table Salt;
Bird Cages;
Blacking and Brushes;
Matches;
Wrapping Paper;
Writing do
Ground Ginger;
Iron bound half bushels;
Nests do do
Cayenne Pepper;
Mudlers;
Lemon squeezers;
Cheese;
Butter;
Lard;
Fish Roes;
Bacon;
Mackerel;
Dried and Mess Beef.

Liquors.
Cog. Brandy;
H. Gin;
Madeira Wine;
Port do
Pure juice Port Wine;
Spanish Brandy;
American do
Apple do
Cincinnati Whiskey;
Common do
American Gin;
N. E. Rum;
Cider Vinegar;
do Brandy.

—
Molasses;
Barrels of Lard;
Copperas;
Indigo;
Allspice;
Race Ginger;
Powder and Shot;
do in canisters;
Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

T. W. BROWN,

HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer in addition to his former stock, a handsome assortment of
Fancy Goods, Watches, Jewelry Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, and Perfumery,
together with a variety of articles, such as Back-gammon Boxes, Chees Men and Boards, Guitars, Fiddle & Guitar Strings, Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Pistols and Fowling Pieces, Walking Canes, Accordeons and Flutes, Flagiolets and Clarionets, Ladies Fans, and a variety of small articles too numerous for an advertisement.
All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any of our large cities.
Clocks and Watches repaired as usual.
April 24, 1846 32-3t

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 4th day of May next the subscriber will sell at public auction in the town of Wilmington, Twenty-eight valuable Slaves, and also, the interest of James B. Shine in six other Slaves, for the purpose of satisfying the provisions of a Trust Deed, executed by the said James B. Shine to Daniel Y. Shine. Twenty-six of the said Slaves will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security DANIEL Y. SHINE.
April 24, 1846. 32-2t

FOR SALE.

THREE HUDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of valuable Turpentine and Timber Land, situate on the Western side of Cape Fear River, on Plummer's Run, back of the lands of John King and Mr. Gillespie. The said lands is two miles from the river, and thirty miles from the town of Wilmington. Apply to the subscriber.
April 24, 1846 J. G. WRIGHT. 32-9t

THE subscriber having withdrawn (a few days since) from the firm of Smith & Gause, would inform his friends and old customers, that he has commenced business on his own hook, and hopes by close attention to the same, to receive a liberal share of patronage. He may be found two doors south of G. W. Davis'.
SAM'L P. GAUSE.
April 24, 1846. 32-5t

CORN MEAL and CRACKED CORN; also ground CORN and OATS; constantly on hand. For sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS.
Paradise Distillery.
Orders left at my store on Water street, will be promply attended to. [A24]

Goods for sale.
10 Bbls. P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayetevill Flour,
10 " Mullets, 10 " mess & prime Pork,
20 kegs cut Nails, assorted.
5 hhds retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon,
Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staves, kegs Tar, &c. &c.
April 10th, 1846. J. I. BRYAN. 30-tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Dow & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hemming & Son's store.
A17] WM. COOKE.

Plantation for Sale.

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 9 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Land, adjoining, 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hooppoles, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very eligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives.—The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome bluff half a mile in length, just the height for a wharf.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasturage for stock, and an abundance of Ash and Oak wood, very handy to the water.

Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to
H. J. WILLIAMS, or
J. I. BRYAN,
April 10, 1846. [30-tf] Wilmington.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MONSIEUR PIERRE RATE, at the request of several gentlemen, respectfully informs the young ladies and gentlemen of the town of Wilmington and vicinity, that he will commence another series of Lessons in the FRENCH LANGUAGE on the first day of May next. The course will comprise 50 lessons, to be given, one each day, between 8 o'clock in the morning and 10 in the evening. Persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the language, which is almost essential to a polite education, will do well to call and give their names as soon as possible, and no efforts will be spared to render the acquirement of said language easy and agreeable. Hours of recital to suit convenience of pupils who are engaged in other studies. Private lessons will be given if desired, and prices to suit the times.

Mons. P. Rate may be found at Mr. A. A. Wanet's, or if preferred their names can be left at the Post Office. [Wilmington, April, 1846. 30-4t

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of MATTISON & THOMAS, on Front street, near the Bank of the State, for the purpose of carrying on the CARPENTERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities, both with regard to the strength and durability of buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the interest of gentlemen intending to build, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c., and for roofs of large public buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other states, where timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the best timber in the world. They will make to order, common and circular Ovalo Sash, circular & fancy, Gothic, Selection or Ogee Sash; Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style for churches, &c.; Imitation, Grecian and Egyptian Chimney Pieces; Imitation Frontispieces; Continued Rail, or Geometrical Stair Cases; plain and fluted Portico Columns; Venetian Blinds, Pannel Doors, and any other work in their line of business.

They will also furnish to order Metal Sash, with heavy plate glass for Fancy Store Fronts; Metal and Gilt Side Lights, and Transoms, &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Jobbing of all kinds neatly done.
J. B. MATTISON.
R. S. THOMAS.
Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1846. 30-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons occupying or pretending to have title to any portion of the tract of land lying between Fifth or Back street, in the town of Wilmington, and the old Brunswick Road, and between Market and Mulberry streets, continued eastwardly to said Brunswick road, are hereby notified that the undersigned will be at the Carolina Hotel until Wednesday, the 22d inst., and is authorized to adjust all questions of title. He is not disposed unnecessarily to engage in litigation, but unless some arrangement is made with him by the persons in possession of portions of the above tract of land, before he leaves this place, actions of ejectment will be forthwith instituted against them.
HENRY I. TOOLE.
April 17th, 1846. 31-3t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TAXES! TAXES!—Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of said county, that I have received from the Clerk the list of taxable property for the year 1845, and hold the same ready for their inspection, and I request all persons if they know of any lands, polls, or other taxable property not given in, to give me information thereof.—I also request them to call and pay their taxes. Those who have not paid for 1844, &c., would save themselves trouble by doing so without delay, otherwise I shall proceed to collect by sale of property.
O. FENNELL, Sh'f.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-3t

Notice.

I EARNESTLY request all persons who are indebted to me individually, by note or account, to pay the same forthwith, if not they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.
OWEN FENNELL.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846 31-3t

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to occupy unimproved lots on long leases, at rents almost nominal, will find it to their advantage to apply to the subscriber, who will remain at the Carolina Hotel for several days, or in his absence, to William A. Wright, Esq.

The property lies North of Market street, extended eastwardly.

This notice is well worthy of the attention of persons of small means, and especially of Carpenters.
HENRY I. TOOLE.
April, 17th, 1846. 31-3t.

Ale! Ale! Ale!

THE subscriber, agent for M. P. Read & Brothers', Troy, & R. Johnston's, Albany Cream Ale, has constantly on hand, and receives by every weekly packet, fresh supplies of the above brands, which he offers for sale at $6 per barrel, and return the barrel, or $6 50 and keep it.
J. A. SINTAS.
April 18, 1846 31-3t

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, [illegible] application, and to [illegible] the subscriber at the [illegible]
June 27, 1845

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

OLD STAND. The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend en their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office.

WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES MARECHAL respectfully informs his old customers, friends and the public in general that he has removed to the Store on Water street, situated between the Stores occupied by Messrs. Sandford & Smith and Mr. C. D. Ellis, North of the Custom-house, where he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting principally of Calicoes, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard; French Muslins and Ginghams; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of the latest styles; ladies' Bonnets, of the latest style and fashion, very cheap; silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Hosiery, &c. &c. A general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, cut in the latest style and fashions, and of the best materials. Also, a large assortment of summer and spring stuffs for making every description of clothing.

A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, for spring and summer wear.

SHOES AND BOOTS, of every description.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTTLERY, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement; all of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he will sell his goods a little cheaper than such articles were ever offered in this market before, either for cash or country produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1846. 30

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

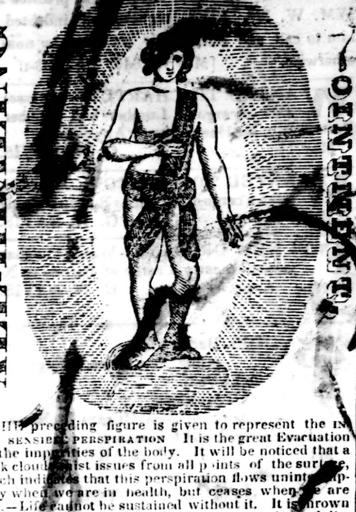
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloud almost issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Philopathic bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoek ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

sept 19, 1845 22-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(next door to Pearson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods;* Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen besomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

CIRCULAR.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of C. D. ELLIS & Co. was dissolved by limitation on the 21st inst. E. J. LUTTERLOH alone is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

The Commission business will hereafter be continued by both, on their individual account. They may be found in the same office.

They beg to tender their thanks to their friends, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and hope by diligent attention to business, to merit the continuance of those favors.

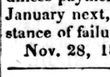
CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, March 27, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.



WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Mole-skin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6¼.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

Also, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

SUGAR—10 hhds Cuba Muscovado Sugar.
1 hhd do. Clarified, (superior.)
2 do New Orleans do.
15 bbls do Clarified.

Just received and for sale by

A3] BARRY & BRYANT.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix

40 BRLS. best New Orleans Molasses,
3 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee.

Just received and for sale by

A3] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

MACKEREL AND ALEWIVES—80 bbls No. 3 Mackerel.
30 bbls Alewives, in good order, and for sale by

M27 G W DAVIS

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9 .] Wm. COOKE.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

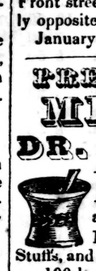
Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,



HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article.)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

ADAMS & McGARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

TO MERCHANTS, Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, *Druggist.*

No. 152 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

Baltimore, ebruary 18, 1846 24-3m

J. LEONARD, BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establisnment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 26-1y

RICE—60 Casks fresh beat, prime quality, for sale by G W DAVIS.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by

130, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders.

Just received and for sale by

] BARRY & BRYANT.

Daniel Gormley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLE.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

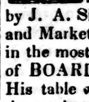
INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. STYRON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846 22-tf

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir. I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During the time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics. but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing. consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs. and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it. I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last. will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. } J P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true.' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.

F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Booters, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 3-y.

NOTICE.

WE have just received
10 hhds superior Muscovado Molasses,
10 " Porto Rico do
40 bags Rio Coffee, 60 kegs Nails,
30 bbls Canal Flour,
10 half bbls Canal Flour,
30 bbls Fayetteville do

An assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of Round Shaves; Hackers; Turpentine and Timber Axes; Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.

M6] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do. Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 26th, 1845. 11-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

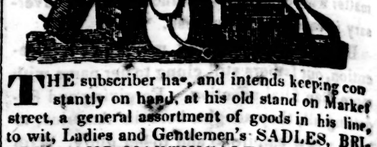
of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriotte's, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS, to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

eptember 26th, 1845. 2-12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 BBLS N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.

Daily expected and for sale by

J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

"Competition, the Life of Trade."

To those wishing Work done in the

MASON LINE,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that they have entered into copartnership under the name of

KEEN & HUSTON,

and are now prepared to contract for any kind of work in the *MASON LINE.* Both of them being *MASTER WORKMEN,* they flatter themselves that they will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with a JOB.—Promising faithfulness and punctuality in the execution of their contracts, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
MAXWELL HUSTON.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES ALDERMAN would inform his friends in the surrounding country that he has been elected a TIMBER and LUMBER INSPECTOR for the town of Wilmington. He would respectfully solicit at the hands of the Timber and Lumber makers of North Carolina, a share of their patronage.

He hopes by doing justly, both by the buyer and seller, and by promptness and industry to please those who may confide their business to him.

M20, 1846 27-3t*

LIME. LIME.

300 CASKS Thomaston Lime, daily expected and for sale by

A10] BARRY & BRYANT.